reaction to aging as much as a reaction to silica, and I just simply say that the anthraco-silicosis implies to me that this is caused by silica, and I don't know anything in the world literature to support that hypothesis.

BY DOCTOR McCORMICK:

I would like to ask Doctor Fletcher whether he would care to comment about the range of dust concentrations that you may find in British mines, and where he has been able to set up any sort of defense marks below which his early pneumoconiosis does not occur.

BY DOCTOR FLETCHER:

The range is very great indeed, and due to a variety of reasons, the anthracite mines that have been very dusty in the past for various reasons. First of all, in anthracite mines, there is no danger of coal dust explosions. Therefore, ventilation is not quite such an urgent safety measure, and in general, anthracite mines have been characteristically, have had sluggish ventilation in the past. There is much more short-firing anthracite mines and they have been very dusty. Bituminous mines have to be very vigorously ventilated because of the danger of coal gas and coal dust explosions, and by and large, the dust production from the tibuminous coal doesn't seem to be so great.

At the moment, in Great Britain, there is an official standard of 650 particles for anthracite, 350